LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—General Term -CAUSE AND CROSS CAUSE.

Jan. 16.—Curtis, Graham and Blatchford, Tra Pavid Leavitt, Receiver, and others, (original bill,) and Leavitt, Receiver, and others, w. Curtis and others.—The following opinion was rendered by Judge Mitchell, the

The decree or judgment of this Court was rendered on the 31st of December last, sustaining the trusts in the cause, and adverse to the claims of the receiver. It directed, in substance, that "the taxable costs" of the ustees, and of the receiver and of other parties, togeher with the amounts secured by the trust deeds, be paid out of the funds in the hands of Mr. Palmer, a specall out of the funds in the hands of these were not sufficient, next out of the funds in the hands of Mr. Leavitt, of ar as those funds were covered by the trust dead and were necessary for that purpose. The bills were filed a 1842, and answers put in and testimony taken and losed in December, 1850. The pleadings and proofs were ill in writing, and constituted several large volumes of printed matter. The cause was called for hearing in April,

sol, before Mr. Justice King, at apecial term, but was breeted by him, pursuant to the Judiciary act, to be trat heard at general term; and it was obseard on the strat heard at general term; and it was obseard on the strat heard at general term; and it was obseard on the strate the for the receiver objected that the taxation thould be under the Co e; and the Justice referred the nature to the general term for directions. The receiver ow also objects to the taxation, on the ground that he has appealed from the deree and given security in \$250, which he insists is a stay of all proceedings, and especially to prevent any payment of moneya under the deree. The trustees control that the appeal is on atay to the proceeding to generally to great the deree. The trustees control that the appeal is on atay to make the proceeding to generally to great the taxation of costs, and by what system the costs are to be taxed has uning the view of see 439 of the Code, that the uniquent in these actions is to be entered according to he code, the proceeding to see. 311, the clerk is to inverse the code, the proceeding to see. 311, the clerk is to inverse the code, the proceeding to see the code of the tools, these, according to see. 311, the clerk is to inverse the code of the code of the proceeding to the code of the code of the proceeding to the code of the proceeding and the proceeding to the code of the proceeding to the proceeding to the code of the proceeding to the proceeding to the code of the code of the proceeding to the proceeding to the code of the proceeding to regulating the compensation of counselors and at borneys in this court became extinct, and that besides the two acts of 1840 and 1844, "I there was no other act in force when the suit was terminated, or when the costs were taxed, bearing upon the subject. (Id. pp. 175 176.) This case is different. These were equity suits, commenced before the Code took effect, and the Revised Statutes, as to the costs in such suits, remain to this day unrepealed, notwithstanding all the amendments of the laws; they were not touched by the acts of 1840 and 1844, and there never has been any act expressly repealing them. They, therefore, may stand along with the Code, and have generally been supposed still so to stand and to have equal force where the services were rendered under them. Section 450 of the Code, as amended in 1851, does not by implication repeal them. It makes the provisions of the code "apply to future proceedings in actions theretolore commenced, as follows when an issue, of law or fact, was to be trian, diff or reverse, is including the costs of an appeal." By its very terms it was to apply only to the future proceedings in the cause. The bills of complaint drawn and served, and the testimony then taken, and the order closing the proofs, all constituted parts of the past (and not of the future) proceedings in the cause when the act of 1851 was passed. These services, too, were all rendered under a reasonable expectation that they were to be paid for under the laws then in force. These laws do remain still in force, and have no application uniess the to cases when actions were commenced (as this was) before the Code took effect, and the costs had not yet been taxed, nor judgment rendered. They cannot be said to have been allowed to remain for cases where indeed the parties would be fixed as on a contract, and the subsequent repeal of the law could not affect such rights. It is also entirely contrary to the prevailing policy of the Logislature to allow a law to retrospect, even where it does not impair a contrary

leave them out in other cases. This shows that they did not intend that past costs should be included in the general term (future proceedings) sefere used. The whole question, perhaps, turns more properly on the meaning of the decree than of the Code—that gives taxable costs, expenses and sounsel fees. The costs intended must be such as would cover all the expenses of the party legitimately incurred in the suit, and those would include for the attorney whatever might have been fairly taxed to him, as the services were rendered and the suit progressed. The taxing efficer should proceed and tax the costs on the principles above stated, taxing all costs prior to July, 1861, under the Chancery Fee bill, and all subsequent costs under the Code.

Supreme Court_Special Term. Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt. IN THE MATTER OF THE ENICKERBOCKER BANK-IN

JUNCTION AND RECEIVER—IMPORTANT DECISION ON BANKING AND PINANCIAL APPAIRS. RODENVELT, J.—It is now about three mouths, according to one of the petitions presented, since this institution stopped payment. Its creditors aver—and a large body of its stockholders join in the averment—that it body of its stockholders jois in the averment—that it is insolvent; and the directors—those who now manage its affairs—admit that "if the assets pass into the hands of a receiver, and are disposed of according to the statute, there will be a deficiency, and the creditors will not receive all that is due them." True, the "nominal amount" of the assets is supposed to be about \$600,000, while the indebtedness is but little over \$200,000. But of what avail are auch figurative statements in opposition to the substantial admission already referred to made in the same affidavit? How perfectly "nominal," too, must be a large portion of that \$900,000, when we find it alleged in the leading petition of the stockholders themselves, and not denied by the officers, that "\$250,000 and upwards" consists of indebtedness by the late Directors—and that, moreover, on a capital of only \$400,000. Nor is this all—the present directors, anxious as they may be to retain the control of affairs, and able as they may be to retain the control of affairs, and able as they may be to realize more than "some little surplus to the stockholders". The law provides (act of 5th April, 1849,) that upon a hearing of the parties, on such short notice as the Judge shall appoint, he shall determine whether such corporation or association be clearly solvent or otherwise; and that he may require the officers thereof to exhibit any and all of its books, papers, accounts, assets and effects, and to be examined on oath touching the same before him, or a reference to be appointed by him. And to obvate the nice and difficult distinctions semetimes raised as to what constitutes insolvent, whether it be absolute and permanent inability to pay, or only immediate and temporary inconvenience. The Legislature have further enacted that if the Judge determine that such corporation or association "is not clearly solvent, he shall make an order delaring the same insolvent, and shall make an order delaring the stockholders, and the he principal officers of the present a is insolvent; and the directors—those who now manage its affairs—admit that "if the assets pass into the hands

United States District Court. Before Hon, Judge Ingersoll, DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

George W. Beavers vs. The Steamboat North America. — This suit is brought by the owner of the barge Nancy F. Beavers, to recover damages for injury sustained by the barge in a collision with the steamboat on the Hudson The collision happened just below Magazine Point about 12 o'clock on the night of June 13, 1853. The barge was in tow of the steamboat Belle, which was coming down from Albany with a tow of twenty-six loadbarge was in tow of the steamboat Belle, which was coming down from Albany with a tow of twenty-six loaded barges and canal boats. Three of the barges were ranged on each side of the Belle, the Nancy F. Beavers being the ounside one on the larboard side. The Belle belonged to the Schuyler line of towbeats, and carried the usual lights of that line, a light at the bow, an elevated one at the stern, and a red light over the pilot-louse. There were no lights on the barges. The night was dark and cloudy, so that objects could be distinctly seen only at a short distance. As the Belle came round Magazine Foint, her pilot saw the lights of the North America, and supposed she was then just coming round West Point. The North America was about half way between West and Magazine Points, when her pilot saw the lights of the North America was so on deck, a few feet in front of the pilot. No others were on the forward deck. The pilot supposed, when he saw the lights of the Belle, that she was the South America, a passenger boat, which carried a red light over one paddle bax and a green one over the other. He accordingly steered enough to the right to pass her if she had not had barges in tow, and he did not discover his mistake until too late. The Belle rounded Magazine Point at a short distance, and intended to keep the east side of the river down to West Point, and to pass the North America and no the left. Such a course of navigation is usual for ateamboats coming down with a heavy tow on the ebb side, but with a floot tide they keep on the west shore. The evidence was conflicting as to the state of the tide at this time.

Held by the Court—That the North America had no sufficient look out, according to the rules laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of St. John er. Paine, in 10 Howard, and this is therefore prima facie evidence that

suncient look out, according to the ruses had own by
the Supreme Court in the case of St. John us. Paine, in
10 Howard, and the case of the Genesee Chief, in 12
Howard, and this is therefore prims facic evidence that
the collision was caused by fault on her part. That the
evidence as given does not rebut this prims facic case,
but rather strengthens it. If she had had such a lookout, the probability is that he would have discovered
and been able to rectify the mistakes of the pilot of the
'North America, as to the lights, in season to have avoided the collision. That on the evidence the tide was
flood, and the navigation of the Belle on the east side
of the river was therefore erroneous and a fault on her
part. That the collision was occasioned by the joint
fault of the two steamers, and the damages sustained by
the libeliant must therefore be apportioned. Reference, therefore, to a commissioner to ascertain the
ameunt.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

Jan. 16.—Obtaining Goods under Fulse Pretences.—
George C. Benson, alias William Nimms, a young man of nineteen, was indicted for obtaining a quantity of goods from Joseph J. Newman's fur store, 401 Broadway, by false representations. Mr. Newman deposed that the defendant came into his store on the 29th of December last, and stated that his father, who kept a fur estab-lishment at Pittsburg, had been burnt out and wanted a new stock; that the defendant then made a selection of furs to the amount of some three thousand dollars, and told Mr. Newman to prepare the bill by three o'clock, when he would return and pay it. The defendant also ordered Mr. Newman to make up a separate parcel of furs, which he declared he wantel for his sister. These, valued at thirty-three dollars, he took with him to the National Hotel. He was arrested at two'clock the same afternoon. To show the fraudulent intent of the pri-soner, the prosecution proved that about the same time he went to Mr. Devlin's store, in Broadway, and also ob-tained goods there by false representations. Mr. Milli-ker, for the defence, contended that supposing the state-ments made by the prisoner were false, of which there was no proof, the goods were not delivered to him by Mr. Newman in consequence of such representations. No witnesses, however, were examined on behalf of the prisoner. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.

Mr. Newman in consequence of such representations. No witnesses, however, were examined on behalf of the prisoner. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.

Larceny.—Wm. McKenna was indicted for stealing, in August last, from Robert Walker, cartman, a cart, usually left on a lot at the foot of James street. The only evidence against the prisoner was that of finding the property in his possession some two months after it was stoles. Verdict—not guilty.

Burgiary in the Second Degree.—John Smith and John Farrell were indicted for burgiariously entering the room of Joseph Williams, in a tenant house, 111 Hester street, and stealing thence some articles of clothing. The burgiars were seen in the room by one of the occupants of the house, who immediately opened his window and shouted watch. Witness then saw the two men go out of the half door, and run towards Eddridge street, where they were also seen, and after a hot pursuit were subsequently arrested by two officers. The chief question for the consideration of the jury was whether the lock of the door had been picked or forced, so as to constitute the offence of burgiary. Verdict, guilty. John Smith sentenced to the State prison for five years and three months, and John Farrell to the same for six years and three months.

Marine Court.

Marine Court.

Biarine Court.

Before Judge Thompson.

Jan. 16 — Everett ogt. McClackey. — Haintiff claims \$178
25 of the defendant, for money lent and goods sold and delivered. He proved but \$110. As a set of to this claim, defendant introduced a check for \$177 89 drawn on the Mechanics' Banking Association, made by Everett, and dated August 25, 1854, payable to Charles H. Howard, who endorsed it over to the defendant. The plaintiff then offered in evidence, a note for \$760, made by Charles H. Howard, and dated February 27, 1851, payable one year after date. The defindant proved that Everett had admitted that this note had been paid, and that he had retained it in his possession by mistaks. There was no proof that the check had ever been presented to the bank for payment. Judgment for the plaintiff for \$110 and costs.

Strong and Steens against Orniti and Walter. —This was an action for rent of an office in the premises 157 Pearl street. In the latter part of July lasts Mr. Strong called upon the agent of the plaintiff to hire the premises in question for the defendants, who then readed in listationed, Coan. Strong represented himself as the

fercants, signed "per clerk," in which he agreed to take the office at the rate specified. The Court held this proot to be insufficient, and rendered judgment for the defendant.

Ford agt. Hollister.—The defendant was formerly owner and proprietor of the Battery Hotel. On the 23d May last he sold out to Brown & Griffith. At the time of the sale three men, who have been boarding at the hotel with the defendant, and who were also in his employ, desired to continue at the same place with B & G. Several days after the transfer of the establishment Griffith testified he saw Hollister, and the latter agreed to pay the board of the three men, at the rate of \$4.50 per week each. Brown testified that he was passing through the room when Griffith and Hollister were conversing, and that he heard Hollis'er say he woulf give \$4.50 per week for the board of the men; but Mr. Hollister testified that he merely necotiated with Griffith on the behalf of the men, and that he did not agree with Griffith to pay their board; that neither Brown nor Griffith ever called upon him to pay, or said a word to him upon the subject. The claim was assigned to the plaintiff, and amounted to \$135. Judgment for the defendant.

Common Pleas.

Before Hon. Judge Daly.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

JAN. 16.—Henry Farmer agt. John B. Dinglediew and others.—The defendants are proprietors of the Biooming-dale line of stages, and this action is brought to recover compensation for damages done the plaintiff, an age4 man, by one of the defendants' vehicles driving over him in Chathan street, in March, 1853, by which it appears Mr. Farmer's leg was so muthated as to render it still useless. Verdict for plaintiff, \$700 and costs.

Police Intelligence.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT. A young man named Joseph Evans was arrested yes-terday, by officer Webb, of the Lower Police Court, charged with having embezzled small sums of money from his employer, Stephen S. Harrington, of 95 Canal street. It appears from the evidence adduced, that about a week ago Evans left the store, taking along with him \$20 of his employer's money, and appropriating the same to his own use. Since he left the employment of Mr. Harrington, it is alleged that he collected a bill for \$5 50 of a man named Francis, and pocketed the proceeds. The prisoner was taken before Justice Connolly, who committed him for trial.

CHARGE OF PICKING POCKETS IN AN OMNIBUS. Yesterday a man named John Harner, was arrested by officers White and Reelshunt, of the reserve corps. officers White and Reelshunt, of the reserve corps, charged with picking the pocket of a lady while riding in an omnibus in Broadway, near Cortland street. The lady states that she felt the hand of the prisoner in her pocket and accusing him of taking her port monaise, he made a rush for the door, and leaped from the stage. The alarm was immediately given, and accused was arrested, after a short chase down Maiden lane. The port monaise was found in the street by the officer. The accused was committed to the Tombs for examination.

SUSPICION OF BURGLARY. Two boys, named Thomas Miller and James Fagan, were arrested yesterday afternoon by officer Milier, of were arrested yesterday afternoon by officer Miller, on suspicion of burglary. In the possession of the youths was found a lot of gas fixtures recently taken from empty houses. They were taken before Justice Davison, at the Jefferson market police court, who committed them for examinating

Yesterday officer Martin, of the Lower police court, arrested three men, (brothers,) named Leopold, Auarrested three men, (brothers,) named Leopold, Auguste, and Charles Raenftle, on a warrant issued by Justice Connolly, wherein they stand charged with having cefrauded Wolfgang Gebleng, proprietor of an oyater saloon, corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, out of \$500. The complainant states that he bought the place in question from the accused, who represented the stock and furniture to be worth the amount paid—namely, \$500—but which in reality was not worth half the amount paid for it. The prisoners were taken before Justice Connolly, who committed them for examination.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME SUCCESSFUL.

A man of rather respectable appearance, called at the residence of John A. Whitmere, Clerk of the City Prison, on Saturday last, and asked to see Mrs. W., stating at the same time that he had been sent by Mr. Whitm the same time that he had been sent by Mr. Whitmore for his regimentals, as he was going to appear on parade. Mrs. W. at first declined to give the property in charge of the fellow, but on his assuring her that he belonged to the prison and that she must have seen him before on similar crands, she consented to deliver the coat, partaloons, sword, sash. &c., into the hands of the confidence man, who had not been authorized by any other than himself to make such a statement. No clue has yet been obtained as to the whereabouts of this sharper.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The unemployed workmen!—What do they intend t do? Do they intend to force the citizens of New You to give them employment when they have none. The to give them employment when they have none. They scorn alms and demand what the people have not got They say it is the effect of bad legislation that they are out of employment. Do they consider the hundred and thousands of foreigners that landed here the past year? Do they expect labor to grow according to the increase of our city population, when we have often from twenty to thirty thousand foreigners land here in one week, and "the cry is still they come," and all this independent of our own natural growth? And they demand that labor shall continue to grow according to their demands.

that labor shall continue to grow according to their demands.

If Lord Ragian should land his army here, in one day, I suppose that public and private labor should immediately spring up, like magic, to meet the demand, and the failure thereof would, according to their argument, be the effect of bad legislation! They deny that this movement is lept alive by foreigners. I would ask who labor the strain of t

days work in a week, excluding entirely toe native born. I would ask, then, is it strange that labor is scarce and that provisions are high?

It is almost enough to create a famine in our city. No city in the world supports so many foreign immigrants as New York, from the pauper to the plekpocket, and, I might say, the burglar and the midnight assassia. True, there are many thousands whom God forbid I should class in this number. Again: there are always enough political hacks, who, like drowning men grasping at arraws, mingle in with the dissatisfied, helping to trouble the waters, in the hope of first stepping in and being made whole. This is plainly visible in the speeches of some of the gentlemen yesterday, who felt more for their own aggrandizement than for the unemployed. I conversed yesterday with some in the Park, wao informed me that they landed here last week. I am one who is out of employment, and have been for eleven weeks, but I would not force my country to build ships for the sake of giving me employment, nor would I have the city build a Tower of Babel that Dr. Foesch's countrymen might have employment, or Mr. McCarty's countrymen might have employment, or Mr. McCarty's countrymen he independent of alms. I am well satisfied with this country and its laws, and I can find better employment than falling into the ranks of the ring streaked and speckied, marching the streets, and making myself ridiculous.

AN UNEMPLOYED MECHANIC AND AN AMERICAN.

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Theatres and Exhibitions.

Broadway Theatre.—The great success of the grand opers and fairy spectacles of "Chidweella" has induced the management to announce it as the particular feature of every evering this week. The farse of the "Irish Tutor" will conclude the entertainments. A full house may be expected.

Bowery Theatre.—The programme of amusement for this evening can hardly fail to draw a full house. La Belle Adams, and her Arabian steed Cindercila, will appear. The comedy of "Fortune's Frolic." the drams of "Carline." and the drama of the "Fox of the Wilderness" will be played.

BUSTON'S THEATRE.—The drama of the "Toodles," the satire of "Appollo in New York," and a new drama entitled "Old Adam," are announced for this evening. All of Burton's famous company will appear in their respective characters. To morrow a new comedy.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Brougham's adaptation of Bul-

comedy.

Wallack's Theatre.—Brougham's adaptation of Bulwer's novel called "Night and Morning," is anmounced again for this evening—Blake, Lester, Bland,
and Miss Rosa Bennett, in the leading parts. The
amusements close with a "Lady and Gentleman in a
Ferplexing Predicament."

Perplexing Predicament."

Metropolitan Theatre —The amusements given at this theatre nightly are of very attractive features. Besides equestrian performances by Sanda' celebrated troupe, thre are dramatic pieces of great interest—the "Hole in the Wall"

American Museum —The dramatic piece called "Wallace, the Hero of Sootland," having been received with enthusiasm, will be repeated this afternoon and evening—Messre. J. R. Scott, C. W. Clark, Hadaway and Miss Mestayer is the principal characters.

Wood's Mingrana—Mechanics Hall.—Beddes a great

Mestayer is the principal characters.

Wood's Minstrams—Michanics' Hall.—Beddes a great
var ety of negro songs, instrumental pieces and dancing,
the musical version of the "Munsay" will also be given. THECKLEY'S SERENABUR.—This company still continue to attract large houses. "Cinderells," with a fine selection of negro songs and dances, for to night.

DONALDSON'S ETHIOPIAN TROUTE.—This company are playing at Hope Chapel, where they give pure Ethiopian performances. A "Masquerade Ball" concludes the

MR. LAWRENCE SHORT, the treasurer of Buckley's Se-renaders, takes his benefit on Saturday evening next.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET. TURSDAY, Jan. 16-6 P. M.

There was a slight reaction in the stock market at the first board to-day. Without much falling off in the extent of transactions, lower prices ruled, and more disposition was exhibited to realize. Il-linois Central Bonds declined 2 per cent; Canton Co., §; Nicaragua Transit, §; New York Central Ballroad, §; Panama Ballroad, §; Hudson Ballroad

agent of the defendants, and requested Mr Murray, the plaintift's agent, to write to the defendants, stating the terms upon which the office might be had. Mr. Murray wrote a letter accordingly, stating that the office could be had for \$450 per year. A few days after, the plaintiffs received a letter purporting to come from one of the defendants, signed "per clerk." In which he agreed to take the office at the rate specified. The Court held this proof to be insufficient, and rendered judgment for the defendant. bonds. They have declined three per cent since Saturday last. The stock, on the contrary, had improved, and the daily transactions are getting to be quite large. There was considerable activity to-day in rathroad bonds-Harlem, Eric and New York Central were freely offered, generally at low prices. The Eric Bonds of 1875 are selling from one to one and three-quarters per cent below the original cost, and the probability is that a good many of the holders of the loan will prove to be Peter Punks. Reading was the most buoyant stock on the list to-day. We have looked over the last report, and should judge that it would be very well received by the sto kholders. The slight decine in quotations for the fancies to-day may not be permanent. Speculators for a rise have the means to carry prices up a little higher, and they will probably do so; but they must be active about it. The banks may seen be calling to their demand loans, and then there must be a ctauge. As soon as the spring trade opens the regular discount line of the banks will be increased. This may cut down the call loans, and the brokers may be required to pay up at short notice. Then there will be a stampede

> After the adjournment of the board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction: \$4,100 bd. and mort. S. Richardson to A. Belmont. \$3,350 b,540 do. do. do. 4,600 2,370 do. do. do. 4,600 d

At the second board the market was considerably lower. There were a good many cash transactions. Erie was pretty well maintained; Harlem fell off 14 per cent; Illinois Central Railroad 1; Illinois Central bonds 2; Hariem Railroad 1; Hudson River

Railroad 1; Cumberland Co. 2; Nicaragua 4; Reading Railroad 2.

The Parker Vein Coal question has at last been disposed of by the Board of Brokers. Most of the contracts having been settled by compromise, no

further action was required, and the committee

were dismissed.

Public opinion is setting strongly against Duncan, Sherman & Co., for the course they pursued relative to the affairs of Page & Bacon. The correspondence between Mr. Sherman and Mr. Aspinwall, published this morning, places the house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. in rather an unfavorable light before the community. There was considerable talk about it in the street to day, and there was but one opinion about the matter, and that was of utter condemna ion, Such a orde as professed by Mr. Sterman may do very well for Albany or Canandaigus, but it is not exactly that which governs business men in this latitude, and he has, doubtless, come to the same conclusion within the past day or two.

A letter from Messrs. Page & Bacon, published in the St. Louis Republican, of the 13th inst., will be found in another part of this day's paper.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Potemac and Isabella Copper Mining companies will be held at the office to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock.

The transactions at the Assistant Treasurer's

office to day were as follows:--

semi-annual dividend of four per cent; Bank of Mo-

bile, four per cent; Paterson and Ramapo Railroad, four per cent. The Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Lexington, Missouri, have declared the following dividend for the year 1854:—To stockholders, 45 per cent; to castomers, 45 do.; placed to credit of contingent fund, 7 do.; making a total of 97 per cent-within torse per cent of the par value of its sharer. This is probably the most extraordinary dividend ever declared by any incorporated company

from the business of a single year. We learn that the Auditor of the State of Illinois refuses to deliver up the bonds deposited with him by the suspended stock banks, in exchange for their bills. It was supposed the act passed at the present session of the Legislature in relation to this matter, was in part intended for the benefit of the banks;

but the Auditor construes the law differently. The warrants entered at the Treasury Depart.

neat, Washington, on the 13th inst., were:-		ı
for the redemption of stock		ı
or paying Treasury debts	24	а
or the customs 55,625	94	a
or covering into the treasury from customs. 2,658	50	8
for covering into the Treasury from lands 23,354	22	ă
lovering into the Treasury from misc. sources 65,568	89	ä
for the War department	71	ð
or the Navy I epartment	25	ı
for the Interior Department	07	ı

The redemption of the public debt for the week ending the 13th inst., was:-L:an of 1842, \$7,000; loan of 1846, \$1, 500; loan of 1847, \$48,000; loan of 1848, \$47,000; Texan in emnity, \$2,000-total, \$105,500.

The Rochester Union states that Mr. James Hawks, one of the loan commissioners of Mouroe county, who has lately gone to California, is technically a defaulter under the following circumstances: The whole sum was deposited by Mr. Hawks in a banking office, with a view to the settlement of his official account; but he, or the firm of J. & T. Hawks, recently assigned, owed the backing firm on other account, and they refused to pay Mr. Hawks's checks. Mr. H. contends that the house held other other securities sufficient for its protection.

The value of exports from this port last week

pexed:	Miles have provided the same
Liverpool. \$206,456 Lendon 278,463 Glasgow 112,019 Cork. \$4,548 Malaga 5,658 Coba 52,007 Forto Rico 7,429 Fritish Guians 25,996 Cispiatine Republic 44,199 Antwerp 120,901 Madeira 2,218	Br. N. A. Colonies
Do. specie	8972,867 39,346
	eek

This is, we fear, the beginning of a new chapter in the revulsion. Sterling exchange is gradually creeping up to specie shipping points again, and we should not be surprised to see an exportation of coin become quite active again.

The Texas bill will probably pass this session of Congress. It will yield about sixty per cent to creditors of their claims. The debt scaled at par, or 100 cents, a knowledged as the amount available to Texas at the time of issuance, will be reduced, while the debt scaled at 25 cents, will be proportionably aivanced. After the bill passes Congress it does not become a law until accepted by the Legislature of Texas an extra session of which will be called for that purpose. Taking the delay into consideration it will more than agreeably disappoint the holders if they realise fifty cents on the dall ar of their claim, without interest, which honest Texas cannot afford to pay. The treasury notes of 1839 and '40 are scaled at 25 cats, and are now offered in the market at 48 cents on the dollar, no interest being included.

Jeney City is in the market for a loan of \$100,000, of which \$70,000 is for funding the floating water debt, and \$30,000 for extending the water works of the city. Bands for \$1,000 each, bearing six per

Ist of February.

The Board of Directors of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company have directed that the transfer books of the agency in New York be closed

until further notice. The firances of the State of Maine are in a very satisfactory condition. The receipts from all sources for the past year amounted to \$461,025 45, and the expenditures to \$343,818 04 -leaving a balance of \$108,107 41. The State debt is only \$431 500, ex chaive of the \$250,000 of the Manachuset's land debt, which is redeemable in ten sums of \$25,000 each, from 1863 to 1872.

The Railroad Record gives the following summary of all the railways, complete and in progress, in the

No. of Roads. No. of Roads. 1	Complete. Miles. 2,344 1,388 1,969 434 173	In Progress. Miles. 1,801 1,443 1,556 200 450 983
Six States	6,248 Ulinois	6,433

have had a good effect in that section of country. The legislatures of several Western States are now in session, and the first action has been in regard to the backing systems of eac . A bill has been introduced into the Senate of Illinois amending the General Banking law. It provides that when any banking association shall desire to close their busipess of circulating its bills, it shall be lawful for such a sociation to file a certificate in the office of the Auditor, of its desire and intention to withdraw its bills from circu ation, and thereupon it shall be lawful for such banking association to surrender to the Auditor its bills in sums of not less than one thousand doltars. And when such surrender shall be made, it shall be the duty of the Auditor to deliver to such banking association a pro rata amount of securities deposited with him by such association. And that whenever any banking association shall surrender to the Auditor any smount of its bills, and shall pay the Auditor an amount in specie equal to all the outstanding bills of such banking association; the Auditor shall surrender to such association all the securities deposited with him by such association, and the Auditor shall retain the specie so paid to him, under the same regulations and for the same purposes for which the securities were held. And further, that whenever any banking association shall file the certificate contemplated in section first of this act, with the Auditor, said association shall cease to pay out or circulate its bills; and any such banking sectation which shall, after filing such certificate and withdrawing its securities in portions thereof, under this act, pay out or issue any of its bills, : shall be subject to the same penalties which see in posed by the act to which this is an amendment ard punish persons or associations lilegally issulag

bills for circulation as in lieu of money. *
The annual report of the Old Colony and Fall River Railroad Company gives the annexed exhibit of earnings and expenses during the year ending

For t	transpor	tation e	of passengers		. 341	9,014	6
	Do.						
	Do.	do.	gravel, offal		**	5,950	07
For :				********		3,156	
	Total				. \$64	9,656	14
Ex	penses i	for the	same time -			Shi.	
For 1	Dierest	on bond	ing debt	\$8,608			
Rent	of Sour	th Shor	re Railroad, (7,976	70.4		
	ril Ist).		**********	8.300	00		
	of Lore	bester	and Milton Ra	il-			
Rent							
Rent	ıd	******	***********	7,730	00		
Rent	ıd	nses		7,730	03	6,885	

Rappears that in the aforementioned account of "ge-neral expense" for the year, items amounting to 394, 586 68 are included, few of which are properly charge able to ordinary expenses, but diminish the net income by that amount. More than three fourths of tois amount has been paid on account of the Fall River road, and the expense of consolidation of the two roads. Among the items are gratuities and damages by the col-lis on at North Bridgewater. November 21, 1853, \$42, 709-12; expenses of consolidation \$13,709-15; Furnace at Fall River and altering curve. \$4,785-19; deficiency in shop stock, \$15,000 00. It was thought advisable by the directors to make a clean business of these extraordi-rary expenses, and therefore they have charged them into the expense account of the past year. The amount to the credit of earnings, Nev. 30th, of both companies, was.......................... \$364,573-96

Against this should be deducted for pur-	\$354,573	96
chase of shares by both roads prior to	277,913	84
Total. Add net earnings as above	\$16,660 142,800	
Total	\$219,450	92
July	42,000	00
Total Deduct dividend declared payable Jan. 15.	\$177,460	92
1855, on 30,151 shares, \$3 per share	90,453	00
Leaves balance of earnings. The total construction account at the time		1000
of the union was. The present account of construction is The directors say, after a careful examine construction account and the actual cost	nation of	60 the

the property represented thereby, that it is "greater than the present amount thus charged to that account." The annexed statement gives the quantity of some

of the leading articles ascending and descending the Erie Canal to and from Buffalo in each of the past CANAL COMMERCE OF BUPFALO-ARRIVALS AND DEPARTMENT

Articles. 1853.
Merchandise, lbs. 121,929,535
Sugar 22,356,618
Molasses 15,486,124
9,827,942 Quantity Ascending. 1853. 1854. Coffee... Nails, spikes & horse shoes 22,913,262
 Ballroad iron
 144,985,834

 Fig iron
 13,763,460

 Castings and iron ware
 27,687,945

 Crockery and glass ware
 12,313,309

 Mineral coal
 46,625,519

 Stone, lime and clay
 53,373,256

 Domestic evitons
 1,031,456

 Domestic salt
 59,205,514

 Foreign sait
 122,160

 Leather
 1,549,644

 Hides
 1,092,120

 Furniture
 3,657,123

 Sundries
 16,122,373
 25,879,507 10,921,591 70,627,649 96,338,689 2,886,031 66,487,781 1,049,291 1,968,806 083,315 6,514,314 Furniture. 3,657,125
Sundries. 10,128,373
The whole amount of tonnage delivere 1849, was 1850, was 1852, was 1853, was 1855, was

Articles. 1853.
Floor, bbls., 658,364
Fork. 86,065
Beef, 49,340
Ashes. 13,216
Corn meal, 2,378
Fomestic spirits, galls., 1,227,711
Bacon, ibs., 15,474,307
Chrese, 2,055,737
Butter, 159,192
Lard, tallow and lard oil, 8,759,456
Wool, 4,222,358 Articles. Hemp,
Cotton,
Unmanufactured tobacco,
Wheat, bus,
Corn,
Cats

Flax seed. 1,274,511 1,910,399 Cotton, ... Corp. 66,511 1,910,399 Cotton, ... Corp. 6,522,650 Wheat, bus., ... 4 908,818 2,811,635 (6,522,650 Wheat, bus., ... 4 908,818 2,811,635 (6,522,650 Wheat, bus., ... 1,163,999 4,134,293 200,477 Rye. ... 1,163,999 4,134,293 200,477 Rye. ... 1,163,999 4,134,293 200,477 Rye. ... 1,164,598 (6,727 127,99) Rarely, bus., ... 76,050,098 129,344,311 Copper ors., ... 1,164,808 (6,728,14) Mineral coal ... 76,050,698 129,344,311 Copper ors., ... 1,164,808 (6,728,14) Mineral coal ... 76,050,098 129,344,311 Copper ors., ... 1,164,808 (6,728,14) Mineral coal ... 76,050,098 129,344,311 Copper ors., ... 1,164,808 (6,728,14) Mineral coal ... 76,050,098 129,344,311 Copper ors., ... 1,164,808 (6,728,14) Mineral coal ... 76,050,098 129,344,311 Copper ors., ... 1,164,808 (6,728,14) Mineral coal ... 76,050,098 129,344,311 Copper ors., ... 1,164,808 (6,728,14) Mineral coal ... 76,050,098 129,344,311 Copper ors., ... 1,164,808 (6,728,14) Mineral coal ... 76,050,098 129,344,311 Copper ors., ... 1,164,808 (6,728,14) Mineral coal ... 76,050,098 129,344,311 Copper ors., ... 1,164,808 (6,728,14) Mineral coal ... 76,050,098 129,344,311 Copper ors., ... 1,164,808 (6,728,14) Mineral coal ... 76,050,098 129,344,311 Copper ors., ... 1,164,808 (6,728,14) Mineral coal ... 76,050,098 129,344,311 Copper ors., ... 1,164,808 (6,728,14) Mineral coal ... 76,050,098 129,344,311 Copper ors., ... 76,050,098 129,344,311 Copper ors., ... 1,164,808 (6,728,14) Mineral coal ... 76,050,098 129,344,311 Copper ors., ... 1,164,808 (6,728,14) Mineral coal ... 76,050,098 129,344,311 Copper ors., ... 1,164,808 (6,728,14) Mineral coal ... 76,050,098 129,344,311 Copper ors., ... 1,164,808 (6,728,14) Mineral coal ... 76,050,098 129,344,311 Copper ors., ... 1,164,808 (6,728,14) Mineral coal ... 1,164,808 (6,

of January, 1883. Bids received until Thursday, the branches in different sections. The Siste own about three quarters of the bank capital, and derives a large revenue from its profits. The condition of the bank on the 30th of December, 1854, was as an

BANE OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI AND BRANCHES

	Dr.		
Bills discounted		\$1,800,914 294,422	45
Exchanges maturing.		1,304,869	36
Real estate		. 98,490	
James L. D. Morrison	agent	18,108	
Zuspended debt	A COLUMN TO A COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PAR	93.772	
Due from banks		96 101	26
Bank notes on hand	·····	411,910	84
Total		\$5,310,166	96
Capital stock owned b	y the State\$954,205 22 d by indi- 201,200 00		
		\$7,215,400	22
Dividends uppaid		1,325,119	
Interest and exchang	\$20,114 26	1	-
Less protest account.	47 10		
	20 161 3		
Contingent fund		- 227,393 107,951	
Due to banks		194,540	
Circulation		. 2,238,340	00
		PRODUCT OF STREET, SAL	-

The suspended debt of the bank was distribute as follows:--

Total......\$77,600 \$93,720 A comparison of the leading items of the bank and branches, as reported in December, 1853 and 1854, presents the annexed statement:-

| Bills discounted. \$1,917,000 | \$1,800,000 | Dec. \$117,000 | Exch. matured. 294,000 | 1,300,000 | Dec. \$117,000 | Exch. maturing. 1,700,000 | 1,300,000 | Dec. 394,000 | Suspended debt. 77,990 | 93,000 | Inc. 15,000 | 1,300,000 | Inc. 292,000 | Dec. 394,000 | D Debit. The movements of the parent bank compare as

Debit. | 1853 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 |

Ste	ock E	xchange.	u
22002	-	TURSDAY, Jan. 16, 18.	
\$5000 Virginia 6'a		bu sha NY CenRR sto	87
29000 do	98%	100 Mich Cen RR, b10	76
1000 do	93 %	10 do	76
2000 Louisiana 6's.		50 Panama RR b80	89
4000 Harlem lat MBa	80%	11 N Indiana Rit	84
1000 do	80%	200 Hud Riv RR, 560	33
15000 dosim	80	200 do b60	38
6000 do b60	81	450 do	88
10e0 Erie Inc Bonds.	103		38
5000 do	10234	100 do 500	38
15000ErieBe, '83.a12m			38
10000 do 5000 ErieBs, '75630	84	1010 Erie RR	46
10.0 Ill Cen RR Be		100 do b60	47
500 do	6936	550 do	45
	693	368 do	40
16500 do	69%	300 do b30	44
1000 N Y Cen RR Bs.		300 do b10	44
		100 do b20	40
		105 do b10	46
2000 do		50 do #50	40
		200 do b3	45
5 PelaHud Canal.		50 do	46
10 Mer Ex Hank		860 do	45
35 Metrop'n Hank.	97.56	100 do at28	45
100 Gold Hill Mine.	W1.75		45
300 Canton Cobeo	2254	A 2/1/	45
100 do	2234		45
6 do	32%	100 do b3	33
to Nie Transit Co	16	200 do	32
200 do	1576	450 do	32
100 do	10%	300 do b30	33
400 do bilo	16	100 do b30	32
40 Penn Coal Co		100 dos60	32
84 do	1043	1000 Reading RR	72
200 do at 90		110 do	79
50 Cum Coal Co. #30	32	550 do	72
140 dob30	3234	500 do b60	13
600 do	321		73
100 do h24	3234		72
100 do b/26	3234	100 do b30	72
100 do b20	3234	150 do	72
100 do #10	32 14	200 Illa Cen RR	οï
100 dob24	3234	126 do	91
165 NY Cent RR .opg	88	200 do	92
100 do 160	8734	60 Cley & Tol RR	58
200			-
\$6000 Ill Cen RR Bds	ECOND		
POUR O IN CAR PER BOY	6836	50 she Hud R R. 530	38

| 100 | do | boo | 100 | do | boo | 100 | do | boo | 118 | Penn CoshCo | bo | 118 | Penn CoshCo | bo | 100 | Reading Ida | boo | 200 | Cumb Cosl | bo | 200 | do | boo |